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1915

The HOME NURSERY

28th ANNUAL

Catalogue and Price List



Irvin Ingels
proprietor

LA FAYETTE, ILLINOIS.



HINTS FOR THE PLANTER

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, which should be either dug or plowed deep and well worked up. Where preparation by plowing is not practical the holes should be dug at least two feet wide and 16 inches deep. In filling the hole use only fine dirt against the roots. Allow no trace of manure to come against them. The top soil should be well worked up for a space two feet each way around the tree and well cultivated the entire season.

Where trees are planted in plowed ground, a hoed crop may be grown between the trees with profit. No crop should be planted within five feet of the trees. Do not set a tree as you would a post and expect results. It must have cultivation. If the soil is moist and friable at planting time it will not be necessary to use water. If the soil is coarse and crumbly a good soaking will be beneficial.

SELECTION OF TREES A good many people are led to believe that a one-year apple tree will come into bearing as soon as a three-year-old planted at the same time. Experience has proven this to be incorrect for this latitude. It might be true in the South, or in some of the favored irrigated valleys but in this region the three-year-old tree will come into bearing at least two years sooner. This will apply to all fruit trees as planted in this section.

PREPARATION OF TREES If trees appear dry when received, from being long on the road, place them with their roots in water, or bury root and top in moist dirt for a few days until revived, before planting.

Ordinarily stock should be planted as soon as received. If the ground is not ready or for some reason you are not ready, the trees may be heeled in for a few days without injury, by covering the roots with moist dirt and shading the tops.

Do not expose roots to sun and wind for any length of time. It is highly injurious and fatal to evergreens. Go over the roots just before putting in the hole, and with a sharp knife cut back to good live tissue, as they will start much quicker from a freshly cut surface than from an old wound.

TIME OF PLANTING The proper time for transplanting Nursery Stock is often a disputed question. It is well known that deciduous trees or those that shed their leaves, may be transplanted at any time after the leaves drop in the fall until the growth starts again in the spring. However, in this latitude, any trees that are inclined to be a little tender are liable to winter injury if planted in the fall. So that owing to our cold winters, spring planting as a rule is preferable this far North. Where fall planting is practiced, it should be deferred as late as possible to allow the wood to ripen fully. This will be usually the forepart of November.

CULTIVATION To get good results from your trees, keep them well cultivated at all times. Where planted in sod this is very important, as the grass will soon occupy all the space and choke the tree. A coarse mulching would be of benefit to keep down the grass and the ground cool and moist.

Keep down all water-sprouts or suckers that come around the base of the tree. The first two years at least the orchard should be well cultivated. Bear in mind that a thrifty tree is usually immune from most insect pests.

SPRAYING We are often asked how, when and what to spray. We do not attempt to answer these questions, although we spray our own trees and think we know a few things about the business; but our State Experiment Station is making a special study of the best methods and means of controlling insect and fungus diseases and issues a bulletin giving the very best and up-to-date information to be had. This bulletin is free to you for the asking. Just address Illinois State University, Urbana, and ask for Bulletin on Spraying.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG
and PRICE LIST
1915

FINE NURSERY
STOCK



The Very Best Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Plum, Quince,
Grapes, Currant. ∴ *Most Profitable* Strawberries,
Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries

Shade Trees, Weeping Trees, Park Trees, Cemetery Trees,
Lawn Trees. Flowering Shrubs, Climbing Vines,
Border Plants, Evergreens and Roses

THE HOME NURSERY

IRVIN INGELS, Proprietor

LAFAYETTE, ∴ ∴ ∴ ILLINOIS

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

ALL ORDERS must be accompanied by Money Order, Bank Draft or Personal Check for full amount.

C. O. D. ORDERS—Customers sending us satisfactory references, goods will be shipped with privilege of examining same before accepting or paying for them. This method insures us getting our pay, if we send the right kind of goods, and insures you getting just what you ordered before paying your money.

PRICES INCLUDE PACKING and delivering to Railroad or Express Companies.

MAKING SELECTION OF VARIETIES—When so desired we make selection of the different kinds of fruits and trees wanted, giving the very best assortment for family use.

ORDER EARLY—Do not delay ordering until you are ready to plant; order now while our list of varieties is complete, which insures you getting the kinds you want. We ship at the proper time for planting.

GUARANTY—The most important point in the value of a tree is its purity; it must fit the label. We give an unqualified guaranty that our trees are true to label.

RESPONSIBILITY—We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We also disclaim any responsibility for failure arising from defective planting, or from subsequent faulty treatment or cultivation, and we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure therefrom. While we exercise the greatest care to have all of our trees and plants true to name, well grown and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guaranty of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants as prove untrue.

HOME NURSERY

IRVIN INGELS, Proprietor

LAFAYETTE, ILLINOIS

YOU MAY WRITE THESE BANKS ABOUT ME

Financial Reference by Permission

Kewanee, Ill.

Savings Bank.

Union National Bank.

Kewanee National Bank.

First National Bank.

Toulon, Ill.

Toulon State Bank.

Burge, Dewey & Gould, Bankers.

Galva, Ill.

L. M. Yocum & Co., Bankers.

First National Bank.

Galva State Bank.

Wyoming, Ill.

Scott & Wrigley, Bankers.

Princeville, Ill.

Auten & Auten, Bankers.

Distances for Planting

Rows Apart.		Apart in rows.		Rows apart.		Apart in rows.	
Blackberry. . . .	8 feet	2 feet	Apple.	30 feet	20 feet		
Gooseberry. . . .	6 feet	4 feet	Pear.	16 feet	12 feet		
Currant.	6 feet	4 feet	Plum.	20 feet	16 feet		
Strawberry. . . .	3 feet	2 feet	Peach.	16 feet	10 feet		
Asparagus. . . .	3 feet	2 feet	Grape.	7 feet	6 feet		
			Raspberry. . . .	7 feet	3 feet		

The above distances are for field culture and on good prairie land. On light soil plant closer.

Home Nursery

— 28th Annual —

Catalog and Price List

1915 - SPRING - 1915

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF SATISFACTORY SERVICE

For twenty-eight years we have been growing the various kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Hardy Plants, etc., best adapted to the Central West and the large and increasing patronage we have enjoyed is evidence that our efforts to produce the very best quality of stock and of the most profitable kinds, has been appreciated.

Our variety list is the very best obtainable. We do not offer to the public new varieties of unknown merit, but such kinds as have proven to be hardy and desirable for the Central West. The descriptions of fruits as well as cultural directions given in this Catalog are made up from an experience of thirty years of growing fruit for the market. There is no other business that years of experience counts for so much. The information gained thereby is free to our customers.

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for ornamental stock for beautifying Homes, as well as Parks, Institutional Grounds, Cemeteries, etc., we have greatly increased our facilities for propagating and growing this class of nursery products. And we are in position to undertake the planting of large as well as small grounds with suitable trees, shrubs and plants, in the most approved and up-to-date manner.

No agents or salesmen are employed, the business being done directly from the office and not connected with any other firm or business.

LOCATION

We are located 150 miles west of Chicago, on the Rock Island and Peoria branch of the C. R. I. & P. railroad; thirty miles northeast of Galesburg near the main line of the "Q" and only fifteen miles from the main line of the Santa Fe. Thus we are able to ship over three of the largest railroad systems in the country without going through heavily congested junction points where freight is held up indefinitely.

SOIL

Our soil is an upland prairie in one of the richest corn growing sections of the state, half-way between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Trees grown here are not to be compared with stock grown in the South or on bottom lands. The growth is sturdy and well matured.

CATALOG

In doing a mail order business it is of the greatest importance to the success of the enterprise that every transaction should be made with absolute fidelity and complete satisfaction to the customer.

A mail order business can be built up in no other way but upon strict honesty and square dealing and by furnishing stock of the highest quality. It would be suicidal for any firm to attempt to defraud its customers through the mail. A dissatisfied customer will never order again, neither will his friends. Recognizing this fact, we have spared no pains to satisfy each customer by furnishing the very best of stock, packed in order to reach him in good lively condition. This Catalog is intended to take the place of a personal solicitor and will aid in making selection of varieties as well as giving hints on the proper cultivation, etc. Where the selection of varieties is left to us, we give the very best for the location and kinds of the greatest value.

TRUE TO LABEL

One of the first and most important considerations in buying trees is to get stock that is absolutely true to label. Many a planter has been disappointed after years of cultivation and care of trees to find when they come into bearing that they were worthless and nothing like what was represented. We give our personal attention to the cutting of all

scions and buds for propagation and attend to the labeling and recording each kind and variety of both trees and plants, and we allow only experienced help to put up orders. Each item is checked off and mistakes are almost impossible.

BUSINESS POLICY

We do business direct with the planter and have no agents or salesmen. A person would not have to necessarily belong to the "high-brows" to see that in buying nursery stock from a traveling salesman who canvassed each township and had to pay expensive livery hire and hotel bills, that he would have to pay more money than for the same class of stock purchased direct from the nursery. We believe the average run of folks infesting the fertile prairies of Illinois have horse sense enough to order what stock they want from the Catalog without having to be advised by some oily-tongued stranger, who makes statements about the goods and promises that can never be fulfilled. Those who have been swindled by irresponsible, itinerant tree agents will appreciate buying from a nursery of an established reputation and one that is growing stock especially adapted to your particular section of the country.

EXPERT ADVICE

In our experience covering over 27 years in growing trees and plants for the trade we have tested all the leading kinds of both Fruit Trees and Small Fruits and know from actual experience the merits and demerits of all the old varieties as well as those of recent introduction. We are growing only such kinds as are adapted to the Middle West, having discarded a great many kinds that were not hardy or of little value. Our constant aim has been to find out the most hardy and desirable kinds and especially of the apple for this section of Illinois. And we are in position to give expert advice along this line. The information we have gained is free to our customers and we invite correspondence. Our inquiries are not handled automatically, but each is answered in a specific manner and the best possible advice is given as to kinds most profitable to plant.

PARCEL POST

The Parcel Post makes it possible to send small orders by mail cheaply and quickly, in most cases delivered at your door. It is surprising how many plants and shrubs as well as small trees can be sent in this manner. We are especially prepared to pack stock to go via mail and can send safely to all parts where Uncle Sam's mail goes. In packing we use damp moss and waxed paper which will keep stock in good lively condition for weeks. We guarantee stock to arrive in perfect condition where sent via Parcel Post.

GREENHOUSE

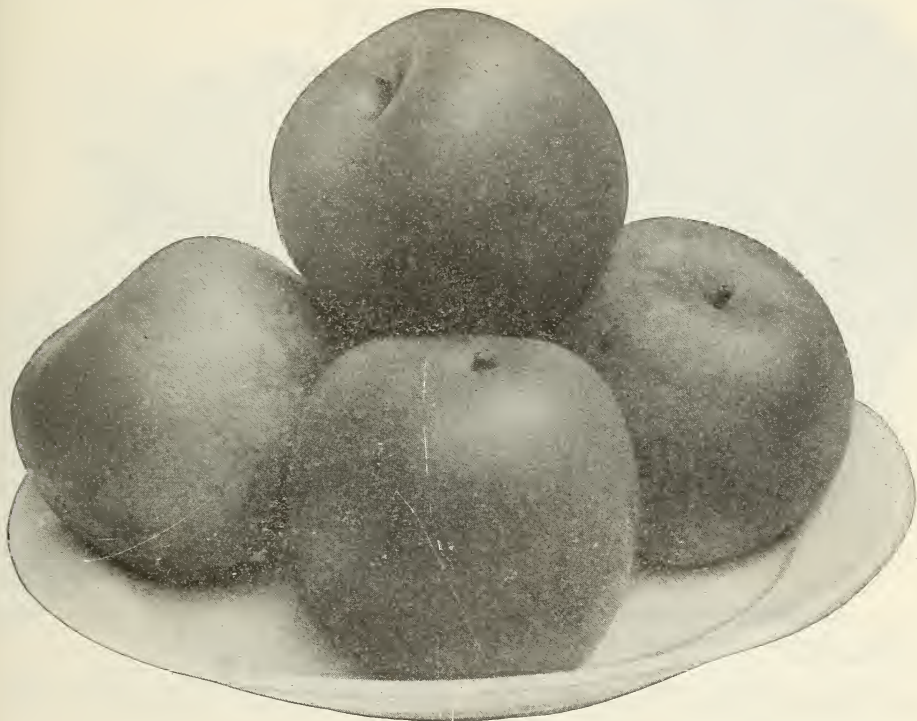
During the past season we have erected on our grounds a propagating house 201 ft. by 28, containing over four thousand square feet of bench room. This will enable us to propagate all kinds of ornamental trees, shrubs and plants to be grown in the nursery and will be under the management of Gaar Ingels, second son of the proprietor.

HOME NURSERY

IRVIN INGELS, Prop.
LaFayette, Ill.



Carolina Poplar Trees eight feet high, four months after cuttings were planted.



Grimes Golden.

APPLES

The world produces no fruit that is so valuable to the people of the United States as the Apple. Being produced in a great number of varieties which are adapted to the various kinds of soil and climate, no section need to be without this wholesome fruit.

It begins to ripen in the early part of the summer and the late keeping varieties will last during the winter and up to the time the early ones begin to ripen, thereby having them in fresh condition the year around.

The right selection of kinds is a most important factor in determining the success or failure of an orchard. Having 76 varieties of Apples growing on my place and with an experience of over a quarter of a century in orcharding, I am in a position to advise as to the kinds that are the most valuable to plant in any given section of the country.

Am always glad to make selections of kinds for anyone wishing to buy trees for an orchard either for market or home use.

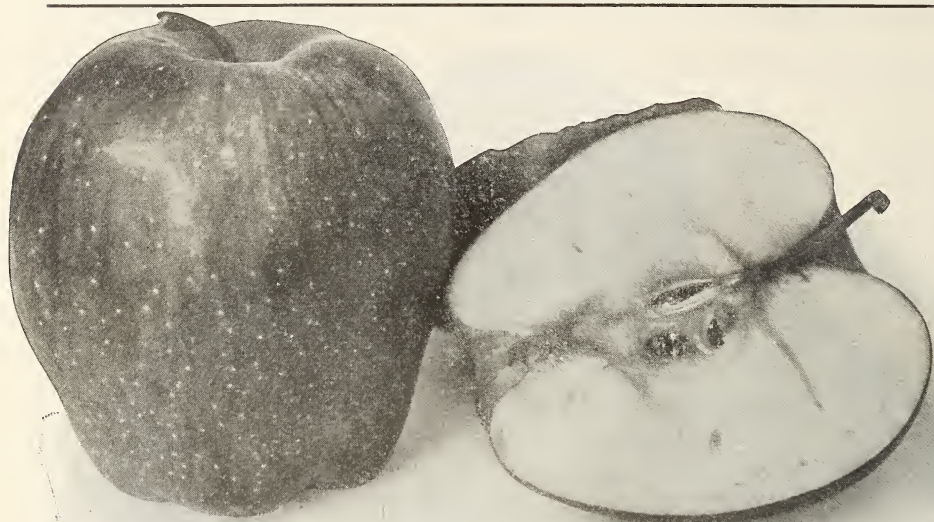
Apple trees usually come into bearing the third or fourth year after planting and reach full bearing in ten years. Some varieties come into bearing much earlier than others.

A young orchard should have thorough culture the first few years, some hoed crop may be grown between the rows with profit; this will keep the young trees in a thrifty and growing condition. In this latitude the apple has the best color and flavor. Some kinds when grown farther South become insipid.

The following list of varieties is what we have on hand and of our own growing, so that we are able to give an unqualified guarantee that the trees will be true to label and we are able to deliver them to you in a good, fresh condition.

Order early while our list of kinds is complete.

Price, Standard Trees, 5 to 7 feet high, 3 years old, each 30c; \$2.50 per 10; \$23.00 per 100



Delicious.

SUMMER VARIETIES

***ASTRACHAN RED**—Large, deep crimson, sub-acid.

***EARLY HARVEST**—Straw color, tender, juicy, fine flavor.

Oldenburg—(Duchess)—Streaked with red, good sized, juicy, rich, sub-acid, very productive, early bearer.

Red June—Medium sized, deep red, fine flavor, very early and productive, very best for eating.

***Yellow Transparent**—White, tender and juicy. Tree comes into bearing immediately.

FALL VARIETIES

***AUTUMN STRAWBERRY**—Very tender and juicy; sub-acid in flavor.

***Bailey Sweet**—Fruit rather large, striped red; flesh tender, rich and sweet, but not juicy.

Dyer—Rather large, light yellow in color, fine-grained and tender; sub-acid. This is a variety of exceptional worth.

***Maiden's Blush**—Medium sized. The skin is pale yellow, beautifully shaded with red, flesh tender and white and of superior quality.

Gravenstein—A large, beautiful and highly flavored variety originally obtained from Germany. It is striped yellow and red; the flesh is tender and crisp. At its best in October.

***Pound Sweet**—Very large, rather coarse-grained, but of excellent flavor. The skin is pale green and the flesh yellow.

***Rambo**—(Fall)—Size medium, oblate and smooth; color streaked and marbled

with dull yellowish red on pale yellow ground; flesh very tender and rich, sub-acid and of fine flavor.

St. Lawrence—A large roundish apple and a persistent bearer. The fruit is red streaked and of the finest quality.

Snow—Also called Famuse. A deep crimson variety, with white flesh.

Wealthy—Tree hardy and vigorous in growth, commencing to bear when young. Fruit large, striped with yellow and red, flesh white and tender, reddish stained and of excellent flavor.

Wolf River—A hardy and early bearing tree, with extra large and attractive fruit. Color light green and yellow streaked with red, flesh white and tender, sub-acid in flavor and with a pleasant fragrant odor.

WINTER

Arkansas Black—A remarkably large and handsome crimson-black apple, flesh yellow, juicy and delicious, keeping late, February to April.

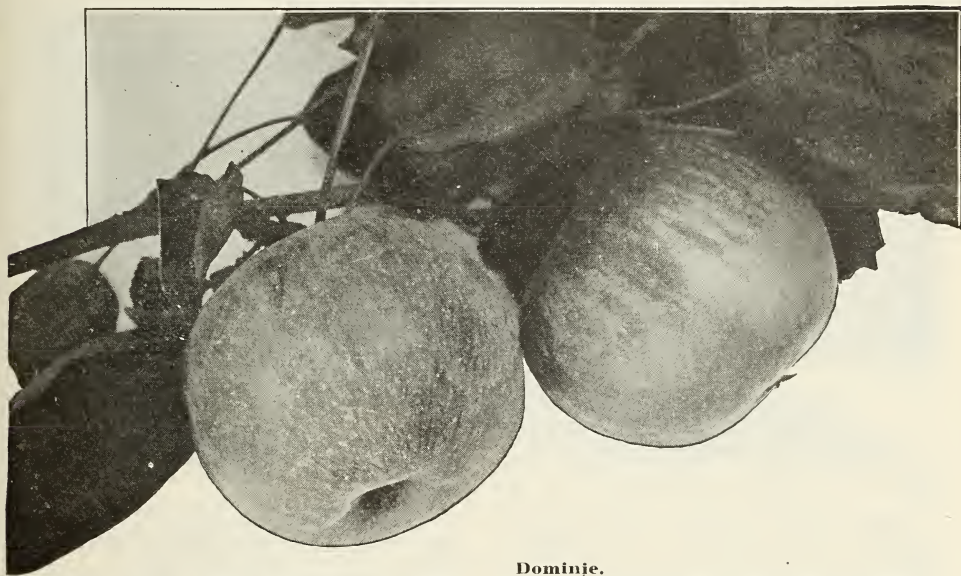
Ben Davis—One of the best known commercial varieties, prized for its large size and long keeping qualities. The fruit is striped red and the flesh white.

Domine—Medium size, skin light yellow, striped with red, flesh white, tender and juicy, extra fine quality.

***DELICIOUS (STARK'S)**—Fine large red apple, deeply ribbed at the apex, extremely hardy and rapid grower, coming into bearing soon. Price, 50c each.

GRIMES' GOLDEN PIPPIN—A yellow apple of good size and of excellent quality, flesh tender and rich, decided spicy flavor.

APPLES—Continued



Dominie.

JONATHAN—Medium to large size, skin almost entirely covered with red, flesh white, juicy, tender and mild sub-acid, quality excellent.

Janetling—Medium size, pale red with distinct stripes on yellow ground, flesh nearly white, juicy, mild sub-acid, great bearer.

Little Red Romanite—Medium or rather small, roundish-oblong, nearly regular, apex flattened; striped and shaded deep red on greenish-yellow ground; flesh tough, crisp, fresh, agreeable, mild, sub-acid, nearly sweet, of moderate quality. Keeps fresh till late in the spring.

***Mammoth Black Twig**—One of the most profitable and valuable in the market; resembles Winesap, except that it is from one-third to one-half larger.

***Mann**—Large, green, mild sub-acid.

Minkler—Large with greenish yellow skin striped with red. Trees bear well and the fruit is of excellent quality.

***Missouri Pippin**—Medium sized, bright red, flesh white and firm, aromatic. Tree comes into bearing immediately, fruit keeps until April.

Milam—Often called Blair, medium size, dull red and of the highest quality, keeps until late.

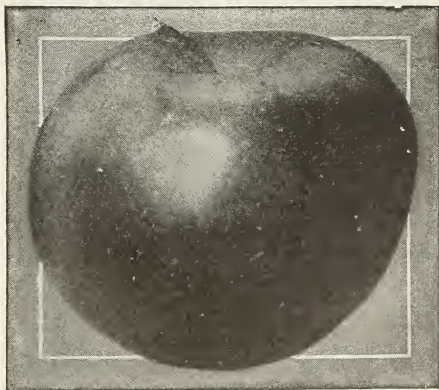
Newtown Pippin—Large size, bright yellow with a distinct pink blush, richly

flavored; firm, crisp, juicy, good quality and one of the best keepers.

***Golden Russet**—A rich, juicy apple, crisp and good. Skin a dull russet.

Roman Stem—A very productive variety, fruit medium sized, rich yellow with a faint bronze blush; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, spicy, rich sub-acid.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow shaded red, good quality.



Rome Beauty.

Geneseo, Ill.:

"The apple trees purchased of you are all doing well." OSCAR HULTING.

Varieties marked with a star we have in five-year-old trees at 50c each while they last, except the Delicious, which we offer at 70 cents for five-year, 7 to 8-foot trees. The above are first class and will come into bearing much sooner than younger trees.

Note.—Remember the above forty varieties of apples are all of our own growing and are first class in every particular.

APPLES—Continued



There is profit in apples if you take care of your trees.

***Salome**—A strong growing variety, native of Illinois. Medium to large size, skin pale yellow, with red stripes, flesh yellow and tender, good flavor.

***Spy**—Large, very juicy and of delightful flavor, rich sub-acid. A very popular sort.

Talman Sweet—A vigorous growing variety; fruit is pale yellow, firm, sweet and of excellent quality.



Northern Spy.

SeeknoFarther—Medium to large in size; the skin is dull red, striped, flesh tender and rich and of delightful flavor.

Willow Twig—An old variety well and favorably known; valued for its long keeping qualities. The fruit is large and striped, with a sub-acid flavor.

***WINESAP**—Well known variety and one of the leading export apples. Fruit medium large, skin thick and very tough, almost entirely covered with dark red; flesh yellow, fine-grained, firm, rich, crisp, sprightly, sub-acid, quality excellent.

***Yellow Bellflower**—Large, often quite large, skin yellow with a blush, very tender when ripe, fine grained, juicy and of excellent quality.

CRAB APPLE

Price first class, each, 35c.

The two varieties we have to offer are the very best kinds. The Transcendent is medium early while the Hyslop is late.

Hyslop—Large, dark red, productive and valuable; best for all purposes; on account of its beautiful color it commands the highest market price.

TRANSCENDENT—This is one of the best and largest of the Siberian Crabs; the fruit is a bright yellow, striped with red; excellent for culinary; immensely productive.

Peoria, Ill:

"Bought trees of you before and liked them very much." ALEX JOHNSON.

Galesburg, Ill:

"Received the trees yesterday; am well pleased with them; they are looking fine and came through all right." J. M. AUSTIN.

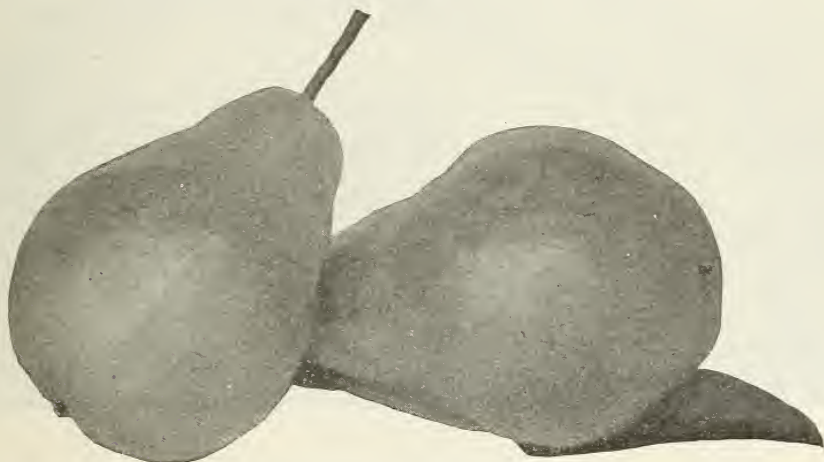
Piqua, Ohio:

"Privet arrived in good shape; well pleased with it." A. M. LEONARD.

Varieties marked with a star we have in five-year-old trees at 50c each while they last, except the Delicious, which we offer at 70 cents for five-year, 7 to 8-foot trees. The above are first class and will come into bearing much sooner than younger trees.

Note.—Remember, the above forty varieties of apples are all of our own growing and are first class in every particular.

PEARS



Bartlett.

STANDARD PEARS

Some varieties of Pears blight very badly in this country and most kinds will blight under certain weather conditions. The varieties we have to offer are those free from blight as any that can be obtained.

They will be found absolutely hardy and good early bearers. The Standard Pears as grown in this country, do not require very much space and may be planted 12 to 16 feet apart. The Dwarfs, 6 to 8 feet.

The Kieffer is the most valuable market sort and a wonderful bearer. They should be gathered about October first and ripened in a cool cellar.

Standard trees, 5 to 7 feet, 50c each, \$4 per 10; \$35 per 100.

Bartlett—A very popular market variety, trees are abundant bearers, and bear young. Fruit is large size, rich and melting; flavor rather musky. Ripens in September.

KIEFFER—A large, handsome Pear and an excellent keeper; the trees are very hardy and begin bearing when quite young. The fruit is a rich yellow with a reddish check. Its excellent flavor and handsome appearance makes it a desirable market variety.

DWARF PEARS

Three-Year-Old first class, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

DUCHESS—Very large, greenish yellow, sometimes russeted. The flesh is white, juicy, buttery, melting and sweet. Ripens from October to November. See cut.

Seckel—One of the best and highest flavored Pears known. Rather small, with a rich, yellowish brown skin and white melting flesh. Season August and September. Tree very productive.

Note—The Dwarf Pears are valuable on account of their great bearing qualities. The dwarfing causes them to come into bearing early. The dwarfing does not affect the fruit in any way, so that the fruit of any given kind would be the same on one as the other.

A good many are puzzled to know the difference, or what is meant by Standard or Dwarf Pear trees. Standards are those grown on Pear roots and Dwarfs are grown on Quince root. The size and color of the fruit is the same on either the Dwarf or Standard, not being affected in the least.

The object of dwarfing is to induce early bearing, dwarf trees come into bearing soon after planting. On account of their dwarf size they may be planted where space is limited or where a large tree would not be desirable.



Duchess.



Large Montmorency.

CHERRY TREES

The Cherry is the earliest tree fruit to ripen, and being of such rich flavor is one of the most popular of our hardy fruits. It retains its excellent flavor when canned and is most refreshing either cooked or eaten as they come from the tree.

The trees begin to bear when only a few feet high and are annual bearers. For a nearby market it is one of the most profitable fruits to grow. The trees will thrive in almost any situation and can be depended upon annually to furnish an abundance of luscious fruit.

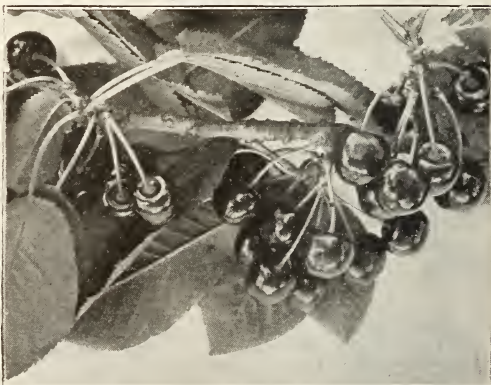
Have tested a number of kinds and offer only the best. Our trees are budded upon the Mahaleb stock, which dwarfs them to some extent, so that the trees do not grow so tall or rapid and do not sprout from the root.

First-class trees, 5 to 7 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

EARLY RICHMOND—This is perhaps the most popular and valuable Cherry yet produced. It is very prolific and bears bright red, juicy fruit, rather acid in flavor and unexcelled for cooking. Tree very hardy. Ripens about the 10th of June. See cut.

English Morello—A very productive, late ripening Cherry. The fruit is large, dark purple, almost black, juicy and rich; decidedly acid.

Large Montmorency—A large and bright red, very attractive Cherry. A very pleasant acid flavor. Ripens about 10 days after the Richmond. The fruit is much sought after on account of its large size and fine flavor.



Early Richmond.

Flanagan, Ill.:

"Nearly all the stock planted from your nursery is alive and looking well."

F. J. BAMBER.

In this section of Illinois it is a very easy matter for a farmer to raise all the fruit his family can use, but not one out of fifty does it.



If in doubt, plant Peach.

PEACH TREES

The Peach is of the most easy culture and comes into bearing the earliest of any of the tree fruits we have. It requires but little room as compared with other fruit bearing trees. It is in the greatest demand of all the tree fruits. Retains its flavor when canned and makes a most excellent dried fruit.

Some have been discouraged in planting the Peach on account of having the fruit buds killed in the Spring. This is being overcome now by Commercial Orchardists with using Smudge Pots to keep the temperature in the orchard above freezing during a cold snap.

However, the buds are not always killed and if you do not have the trees growing you are sure not to have any fruit. Plant trees now and be ready for the Peach year when it comes.

First class, 5 to 6 feet, 25c each; \$2 per 10; \$18 per 100; \$150 per 1,000.

Yellow St. John—Nearly as large as Crawford, fully equal in color. Fruit round, brilliant, showy; one of the earliest yellow peaches. August.

Fitzgerald—Fruit large; brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, best quality. Early September.

Champion—Trees of this variety are hardy and bear well. The fruit is large and desirable for shipping. It is very handsome creamy white with a red cheek, sweet, rich and juicy. It ripens in August,

WHITE FREESTONE—Medium to large; skin white with a faint tinge of pink; flesh very tender and juicy, and of the finest flavor. August.

Oldmixon Free—Large, greenish white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive. Ripens last of August.

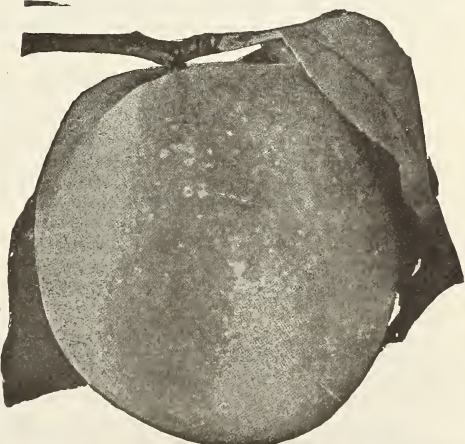
Engles Mammoth—Large, yellow; resembles Late Crawford. More productive. September.

ELBERTA—The great market Peach of the South and West. Perfectly hardy in the North and claimed by some to be the best all round Peach. Fruit large and handsome, with lemon-yellow skin, red on the sunny side. Flesh a rich yellow with pink around the very free stone; tender and juicy.

Hill's Chili—Medium dull yellow. Extra hardy and productive. Last September.

Crawford's Late—A superb yellow Peach; very large, productive and good. Ripens about the close of the Peach season. Last of September.

Salway—Fruit large, roundish, deep yellow, with a rich marbled brownish cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sugary; free. Late.



Champion.

PLUM TREES



Photo of Shiro Plums on our grounds. This is the best Japanese plum yet introduced. very large, light yellow, does not rot on the tree. Price 50c.

The Plum is found growing wild in almost every section of the United States. It grows in thickets along the edge of woods, on low ground and on high ground, on poor land as well as rich.

On account of its great adaptability to this country and the excellent flavor of its fruit, it should find a place in every fruit garden.

There are several varieties that have recently been introduced from China and Japan that are bearers and produce fruit of fine flavor. The following list, although not a large one, embraces the most valuable of the different classes.

For the convenience of my customers I have listed them under three heads, as follows: American, or native species; Domestic, or European, and the Japanese, or those introduced from the Orient.

Prices, except as noted: **Native**, 5 to 7 feet, each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00.

European and Japanese varieties, 5 to 7 feet, each 40c; per 10, \$3.50.

Note.—The Japan Plums are growing in favor each year on account of their large size and excellent flavor. The trees are extremely hardy and productive.

JAPAN PLUMS

Abundance—Large and showy; beautiful amber color, turning to bright cherry-red when ripe. Flesh light yellow, tender, juicy and delicately perfumed. Ripens in July.

Burbank—Large, roundish fruit, bright red when ripe. Flesh is yellow, sweet; of excellent quality and has a pleasant odor.

The tree is hardy and bears very freely of this delicious fruit.

SHIRO—A vigorous grower, bearing profusely. The fruit is medium to large; clear, yellow, covered with a light "bloom." The flesh is firm and juicy and of a rich, pleasant acid. This variety is really two weeks before Burbank, and is fully as productive. 50c each.

When you buy trees of us you are dealing directly with the grower and have no middleman's profits to pay. If you do not get just what you order, you know where to find us.

PLUMS—Continued



Felleberg Plums.

AMERICAN OR NATIVE VARIETIES

Wild Goose—Old and widely planted variety; light red, very early, season July 15th.

Wisconsin Red—Also called Miner, very large dark red plum; flesh solid, sweet and tender; tree an annual bearer. Begins to ripen about the first of September, and lasts for over a month.

Wolf—Freestone large size, red and very productive.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Damson—A very productive and popular old variety, bearing quantities of medium-sized, tart fruit, dark purple when ripe, covered with a heavy blue "bloom." One of the best Plums for canning and preserving. Ripens in September.

Felleberg (French or Italian Prune)—A desirable late Plum; oval; freestone. The purple fruit is juicy and delicious, and is excellent for drying. Ripens in September.

Green Gage—A fine, handsome Plum of exceptionally large size. Very desirable in many ways; for home use or market. Fruit greenish in color.

Norwalk, Iowa:

"Trees came in good shape and are all right."

E. L. WILLETT.

Sheffield, Ill.:

"The bundle of fruit trees arrived O. K."

C. C. PERVIER.

Mahomet, Ill.:

"The Peach trees bought of you are doing well."

W. H. HOLZER.

Galesburg, Ill.:

"Trees arrived in good condition."

DR. BEN. D. BAIRD.

Hatfield, Ind.:

"The Evergreens reached us today all O. K. and we think they are very fine."

SMITH HAZEN.

A man told me he could buy fruit for his family cheaper than he could raise it. I found out the reason: his family went without.

Buy all the fruit the family will use and the expense will be greater than all the other items of food put together.

A business conducted in the same place for twenty-seven years, with an increasing trade, is proof enough of its reliability.

RASPBERRIES



Cumberland.

This excellent fruit comes before the Strawberries are all gone and by planting the early and late kinds, the season may be extended for three or four weeks.

Being a native fruit and found growing wild in waste places, it produces bountifully when given good culture. The Blackcaps should have the ends of the new shoots pinched off when about two feet high, which will produce short, stocky bushes that will not require any staking or tying up. No other pinching or trimming should be done until the following spring, when the side branches should be shortened to about 18 inches.

The Red class should be planted closer in the row and the shoots thinned out in the hill to not more than a half dozen canes. All suckers and sprouts should be kept out from between the rows. Raspberries, like Blackberries, like a rich soil, and a top dressing of manure each fall will be highly beneficial.

Our stock consists of two-year-old plants of bearing age and are far superior to one-year tips. They are sure to grow and will come into full bearing the following year from planting.

BLACKCAPS

**Price, strong two-year plants, 60c per 10,
\$4 per 100, \$15 per 500.**

Cumberland—A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about same as Gregg, keeps and ships as well as any of the Blacks. The most profitable market variety. Mid-season.

Plum Farmer—A variety from northern New York, and a few days later than

Palmer; maturing the entire crop in a very short period, making one of the most profitable of the early market sorts. The berries are thick-meated, firm, with a bloom similar to Gregg. Berry large and very attractive, when picked ready for market.

Mixed Blackcaps—This is a lot of Blackcaps that got mixed and are mostly Cumberland, Eureka and Gregg. They are just the thing for a family garden. Price, two-year-old transplants, per 10, 40c; per 100, \$3.75.

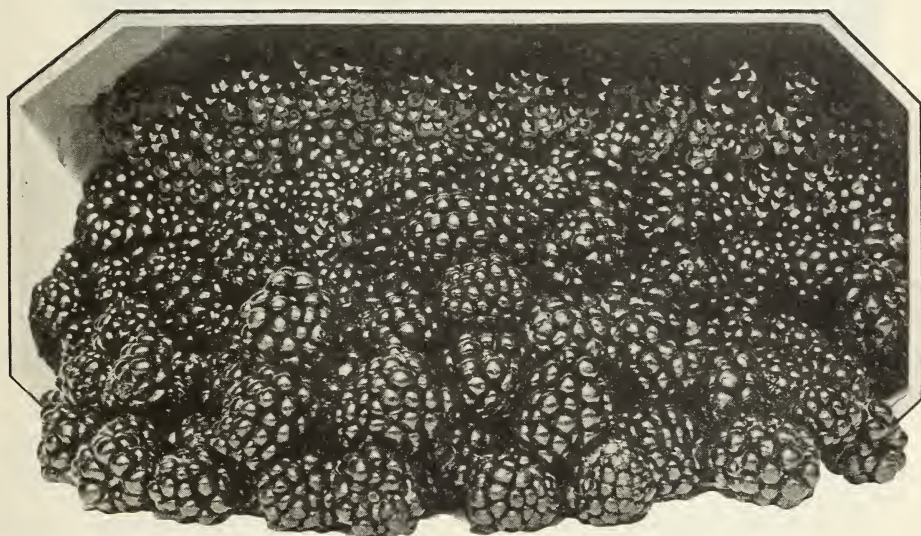
RED RASPBERRIES

Columbian (Red)—The bush is a heavy, strong grower and should be given plenty of room. The fruit is a dark red, firm and of fine flavor. This is the hardiest and most valuable of the red class. Price, per 10, 75c; per 100, \$5.00.

CUTHBERT—Large, bright scarlet crim-

son, excellent quality, firm, juicy and refreshing, hardy and productive; long season; popular as a home garden and market variety. Price, per 10, 40c; per 100, \$2.50; per 500, \$10.

NOTE—Remember that all our Raspberry Plants are two years old, and will come right into bearing.



Snyder Blackberries.

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries require about the same culture as Raspberries and follow them closely in time of ripening. The rows should be from 7 to 8 feet apart and the new shoots pinched off at the ends when they get about three feet high, which will give short and stocky bushes that will stand up well under a load of fruit. This, like the Raspberry, is a native fruit and readily responds to high culture. Have tested a good many different kinds and have found the Snyder to be the most valuable for the North, and the Early Harvest for the South.

SNYDER—The hardiest and most popular blackberry grown; fruit of medium large size and of fine flavor. A standard market variety. 30c per 10; \$2.50 per 100; \$20 per 1000.

Early Harvest—One of the earliest; berries medium sized, good quality, firm and attractive in appearance. A splendid market sort. 35c per 10; \$3 per 100.

Parcel Post.—All kinds of Small Fruits may be sent by mail at a very much cheaper price than by freight or express and delivered so much quicker. Our customers, no matter how far away, will find the Parcel Post a great saving, as well as being able to get their goods quickly.

If we do not send you just what you order, and of the best quality, we cannot expect to hold our trade or have you recommend us to your friends.

The only possible way to build up a business to last is by honest and square dealing.



**Concord
Grapes**

GRAPE VINES, Two Years Old

The Grape is the most wholesome of all the fruits and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. No part of the fruit garden yields a richer harvest than the vineyard.

There is such a variety of colors and flavors that the most exacting tastes can be gratified. It begins to ripen the last of July and may be had fresh from the vines until freezing weather. There surely is no fruit so easy to grow as the grape. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or extended until it covers a large tree or building and still yield its graceful bunches of luscious blooming fruit.

The following list contains a variety of colors and flavors and is the most valuable for planting in the Central West, where they will be found absolutely hardy. Farther North a light covering will suffice to insure an abundant crop.

The vines we have to offer are all two-year-old, grown from cuttings taken from bearing vines, and are first class in every particular

MOORE'S DIAMOND (White)—The leader among the white Grapes; vines similar to the Concord, and is quite hardy. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

CONCORD—The fine old market leader, with handsome clusters of large, luscious grapes. Entirely hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country. One of the best known grapes grown. 15c each; \$1 per 10; \$6 per 100. See cut above.

Agawam—Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, dark red; flesh tender, juicy, vinous and of good quality; keeps well. 25c each; \$2 per 10.

Niagara—(White)—A popular commercial sort. Berries and bunches are

large, greenish white in color, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Quality excellent. 25c each; \$2 per 10.

Pocklington—(White)—A pale, green, turning when entirely ripe to a golden yellow. Sweet flavored, having a delightful aromatic odor. 25c each; \$2 per 10.

Worden—(Black)—Another very desirable variety; berries and bunches large. The vines are hardy and productive. 25c each; \$2 per 10.

MOORE'S EARLY—Hardy variety bearing large berries with heavy blue bloom. Valued on account of its extreme earliness. Ripens first of August; 25c each; \$2 per 10.

Grape Vines can be sent much cheaper by Parcels Post. Write us for the amount of postage required for any number of vines delivered to your postoffice or R. F. D. Route.

CURRENTS

Like all other small fruit, the Currant needs a rich soil and high culture to get the best results. Grown on a poor soil and in a neglected condition, the fruit will be so acid as to be almost unfit for use, while the fruit of the same kinds grown under favorable conditions will have a mild and most refreshing flavor. On account of the long season of ripening, which extends from early in May until September, and the many ways that it may be used, it should be included in every fruit garden.

The bushes we have to offer are two years old and of bearing age.

Price, two year old, first class, each 15c; per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$2.00.

Cherry—Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter, bunches short, vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

Long Bunch Holland—Bunch long, well filled; berries medium to small and bright red; quality good; bush unusually vigorous and holds foliage well; popular in many parts of the West.

White Grape—Bush vigorous, somewhat spreading, productive. Clusters long; berries large to very large, averaging large; of very attractive color, mild flavor and good quality. A good table variety.

GARDEN ROOTS

Rhubarb—An early variety, fine and tender, whole roots, 15c each; \$1 per 10.

Asparagus—(Conover's Colossal)—A standard variety of large size and fine flavor, two year roots, 50c for 25; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

RUSSIAN APRICOT—Fruit ripens in June. First class trees, each 40c.

QUINCE—Extra hardy kind, bush form, each 40c.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—Extremely hardy tree, an abundant bearer, and rapid grower. Each, 6 to 7 feet, 35c.



Long Bunch Holland Currants.

GOOSEBERRIES

Another of our valuable native fruits and of the most easy culture. It will grow and do well in most any situation and seems to do as well in a fence corner or along the hedge as in a cultivated spot.

It is the first fruit from the garden in the spring and may be had in fresh condition from the bushes till the first of September or later.

The stock we have to offer is two years old and of bearing age.

Houghton—An American variety; clear red when fully ripe; very prolific and profitable. 15c each; \$1 per 10; \$7 per 100.

Industry—English variety; berries very large, dull red, hairy; flesh rich and agree-

able. Bush vigorous and a great producer. 25c each; \$2 per 10.

Downing—Native variety; fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins, juicy and fine flavored; skin smooth. Bush very productive. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.



Houghton Gooseberries.



**Bunch of Senator
Dunlap,**

STRAWBERRIES

This is the first berry to ripen in the spring and commands the highest price.

There is no berry that yields a greater profit per acre than Strawberries and no berry will bring greater and quicker returns. A plantation made in the spring will come into full bearing the following season. There is no fruit that has so wide a range of adaptability. It is grown with profit equally well in the North, East, South or West, and will grow with success in any proper fertilized soil or climate.

Our soil is especially suited to the development of Strawberry plants and our plants are much larger than are usually sent out. Our stock is cultivated entirely for the production of plants which are kept pure, carefully graded, handled and packed.

A great many of my customers leave the selection of kinds to me and I give them the very best early, medium and late kinds, which will give a succession of ripe fruit during a period of from four to six weeks.

Price, except as noted, 25c for 10; 60c for 50; \$1 for 100; \$8 for 1000.

Bubach (Imp.)—One of the very largest berries, somewhat cockscomb or irregular in shape, color light red. Valuable on account of its extremely vigorous growth of both plant and fruit. We obtained our stock of this variety over 20 years ago

of the originator, Mr. Bubach. Price, \$2 per 100.

Improved Bubach (Imp.)—A variety originated on our grounds and very much resembles the Bubach in character of foliage and size of fruit, which is a dark red. Offered for the first time. Price \$1.50 per 100.

Improved Haverland (Imp.)—Originated on our grounds and in shape and habit of foliage almost identical with the well known Haverland. The fruit is more even red and has short stems holding the berries well off the ground. Strong vigorous plant. Fruit ripens evenly. Offered for the first time. Price, \$1.50 per 100.

Sample (Imp.)—A long season and especially late variety, of fine flavor and large size. An old and well known kind.

Longfellow (Per.)—Begins ripening with the very earliest and continues very late in the season. A most valuable pollinizer for the imperfect kinds. The color is a dark red and the flavor is of the highest quality.

Commonwealth (Per.)—A very late variety and one very highly recommended. Took first prize two years in succession as the best new sort exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. A very large and handsome berry.

Champion (Per.)—Known as Stevens Late Champion. A valuable variety of recent introduction, very large size and fine flavor.

DUNLAP (Per.)—This is proving to be the most valuable sort and is just now being planted more than any other kind. The berries are very large, bright red, well formed and highly flavored. The greatest market berry yet introduced.

Note.—One hundred Strawberry plants may be sent by Parcel Post for seven cents, within a distance of 150 miles. Write us for exact amount of postage required for any number of plants.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT



There's not a dull day in this garden from spring till fall; start one now.

In the development of the Central West the first and most important thing to the home builder was to get the home and little attention was paid to the beautifying of the home grounds. Now the land is practically all developed into farms with convenient and substantial buildings and the owners are beginning to think about beautifying their homes by the planting of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs and plants. There is nothing about a homestead in the country or residence in city or village that reflects the culture and refinement of the owner as do well kept and judiciously planted grounds. The planting also adds selling value as well as beauty and comfort.

The demand for ornamental trees, shrubs and plants has greatly increased the past few years and to meet this demand we have greatly enlarged our plantings in this department and enlarged our facilities for propagating this class of stock, which consists of such kinds as are hardy and desirable and represent a great variety of colors both in blossom and foliage, as well as in habit of growth, and we are able to supply these in large quantities.

When desired we visit and make a study of any grounds to be improved by planting, either private or public, such as Parks, Play Grounds, Institutional Grounds, Club Grounds, Cemeteries, etc. We make plans and specifications, and give estimates for same. Our services are free to our customers. Where very large plans are to be considered and the services of an architect are required, actual cost will be charged only.

If you have grounds you want ornamented with trees and shrubs, write us. We furnish plans and estimates free to our customers.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

We are offering only suitable sizes for planting in permanent location. Parties wanting smaller stock, either in large or small quantities, should write for prices.

Acer Dasycarpum (Soft Maple)—Selected trees, 10 to 12 ft., each, 50c.

Acer Saccharum (Hard or Sugar Maple)—Nursery grown, 8 to 10 ft., each, 75c. Dug from the woods, 10 to 12 ft., each, 75c; 12 to 14 ft., \$1.

Acer Platanoides (Norway Maple)—Similar to the Hard Maple; makes a dense, round top; 8 to 10 ft., each, \$1.25.

Acer Plantanoides Schwedleri (Schwedler's Maple)—Variety of Norway Maple with red leaves, turning to bronze green color during the season; very desirable; 8 to 10 ft., each, \$1.50.

Aralia Spinosa (Hercules Club)—Fine for tropical effect, compound leaves, often 3



American Elm.



Maple.

to 4 feet long; makes a small tree; each, 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

Betula Alba (Common White Birch)—Rapid growing tree; 8 to 10 ft., each, 60c.

Catalpa Speciosa (Hardy Western Catalpa)—Selected straight trees; 7 to 8 ft., each, 50c; per 10, \$4.

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa)—Grafted 6 to 7 ft., 2-year head; each, \$1.50.

Fraxinus Alba (White Ash)—Fine tree for avenues; 8 to 10 ft., each, 40c; per 10, \$3.00.

Poplar Carolina (Sudden Sawlog)—One of the fastest growing trees; valuable for quick shade or windbreaks; 10 to 12 ft., each, 50c; per 10, \$4. 12 to 14 ft., each, 75c; per 10, \$5.

Quercus Palustris (Pin Oak)—Makes a round and dense top, the only one of the oaks that transplants readily. 8 to 10 ft., each, \$1.

Ulmus Americana (American White Elm)—Very rapid growing, makes large and spreading top. 8 to 10 ft., each, 75c; per 10, \$6. 10 to 12 ft., each, \$1; per 10, \$7.50.

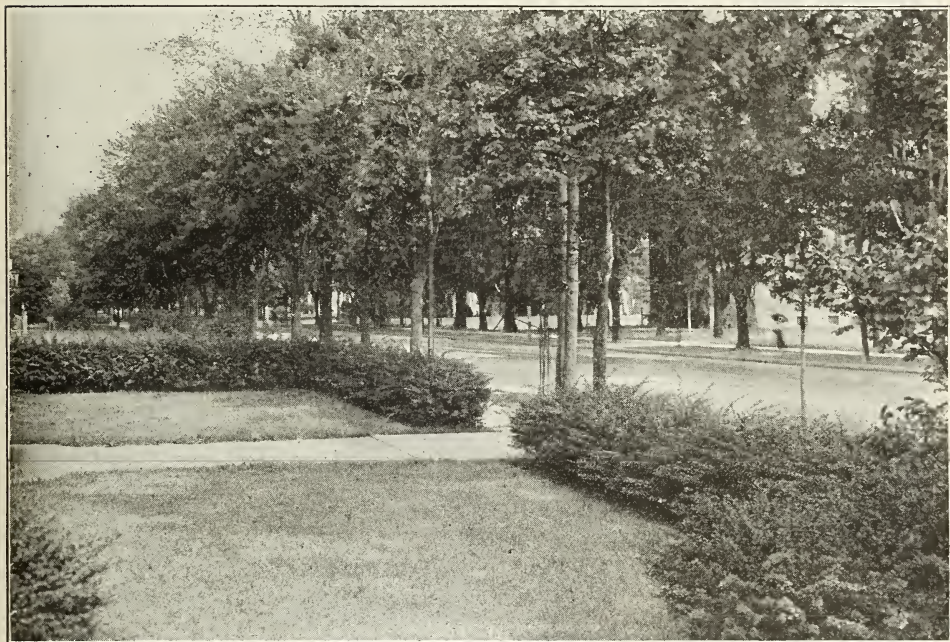
WEeping TREES

Betula Alba Laciniata (Cut Leaved Weeping Birch)—Moderately rapid growing, drooping branches and white bark, fine for lawns or cemeteries. 6 to 7 ft., each, \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

Ulmus Scabra Pendula (Camperdown or Weeping Elm)—Grafted, 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

Morus Alba Pendula (Teas Weeping Mulberry)—Two-year head, each, \$1.50.

ORNAMENTALS—Continued



Lawn bordered with an ornamental hedge of Japan Barberry. Has beautiful Autumn foliage and hangs with scarlet fruit during the winter.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Require but little care when once established and grow in size and beauty each year. They are very effective for screens, borders and for grouping on the lawn. There may be had a succession of bloom the entire season by planting the various kinds and many will hang with highly colored fruit during the fall and winter.

It is comparatively recent that the demand has sprung up for shrubs for ornamenting rural homes and village grounds in the Central West. There is scarcely a home in country, suburb or town, the beauty and value of which cannot be enhanced by a judicious planting of the grounds, be they large or small; and for this purpose there is no class of plants that lend themselves more readily than the hardy flowering shrubs. In this part of the West their importance has only begun to be appreciated.

To meet this demand we have added a number of desirable hardy flowering and ornamental leaved varieties to our list of shrubs.

We will visit and make a study of any grounds to be improved by planting and give verbal suggestions as well as furnishing general plans, specifications and estimates, for which our services are free to our customers.

In buying of us you get trees at first hand that are alive and true to label, and at half the price you pay agents or dealers.

Recognizing the importance of having trees true to label, we have spared no pains or trouble to keep our stock correctly labeled and fill all orders with the exact kinds desired.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry)—Graceful low dense habit; foliage bright green, turning in fall to orange, scarlet and crimson. Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.

Berberis Vulgare (Common Barberry)—Fine for hedges and screens. Each, 20c.

Berberis Vulgare Atropurpurea (Purple Leaved Barberry)—Very striking in contrast with the green of other shrubs. Each, 30c; per 10, \$2 50; per 100, \$20.

Calycanthus Florida (Strawberry Shrub)—Wood spicy, flowers chocolate color. Each, 30c.

Cornus Siberica (Red Dogwood)—Branches bright red in winter. Each, 25c.

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince)—Sometimes called burning bush. Each, 30c.

Diervilla Florida (Weigelia Rosea)—Large upright bush, great bloomer. Each, 25c.

Diervilla Florida, Hybrida (Hybrid Weigelia)—Eva Rathke and Steltzneri, dark red bloom, very showy. Each, 35c.

Forsythia Intermedia (Golden Bell)—Blooms very early. Each, 25c.

Forsythia Suspensa—Drooping variety; fine for borders. Each, 25c.

Hibiscus Syriacus (Hardy Hibiscus or Rose of Sharon)—Blooms in great profusion in late summer. Each, 35c.



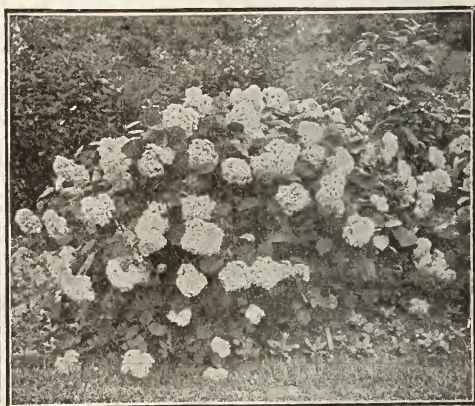
Philadelphus Grandiflora (Mock Orange).

Hydrangea Arborescens (Hills of Snow)—Loaded with dazzling white flowers for a large part of the summer. Each, 35c.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora (Hardy Hydrangea)—Blooms in August and blossoms hang on until fall. Each, 40c.



Forsythia (Golden Bell).



Hydrangea Arborescens (Hills of Snow).

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued



Place bordered with Polish Privet Hedging. This is easily grown and is inexpensive, quickly grown and can be sheared in any desired shape.

Ligustrum Polishi (Polish Privet)—Introduced from Russia, absolutely hardy, equal to California Privet for hedging. Specimen plants, each, 35c. Size suitable for hedging, \$20 per 100.

Lonicera Morrowi (Japanese Honey-suckle)—The best of the bush honey-suckles; flowers in early spring. Each, 25c.

Philadelphus Grandiflora (Mock Orange or Syringia)—White waxy flowers, blooms in June. Each, 25c.

Philadelphus Coriarius—More fragrant than the above. Each, 25c.

Prunus Japonica (Double Flowering Almond)—Flowers pink, early. Each, 25c.

Rhus Copallina (Upland Sumac)—Fine for borders or foundation. Each, 20c.

Rhus Glabra (Smooth Sumac)—Tall growing, suitable for high borders. Each, 20c.

Rhus Glabra Hirta Laciniata (Cutleaved Sumac)—Finely cut leaved. Each, 35c.

Rhus Cotinus (Purple Fringe)—Mist-like bloom, large shrub. Each, 35c.

Ribes Aureum (Flowering Currant)—Very fragrant and early blooming, 25c.

Robinia Hispidia (Rose Acacia)—Flowering Locust, great bloomer. Each, 35c.

Rosa Rugosa (Japanese Wrinkled Rose)—Blossoms vary from purple to white; very hardy shrub. Each, 40c.

Rosa Setigera (Illinois Prairie Rose)—Bloom bright pink, about two weeks later than other climbing roses. Each, 50c.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

**Spirea Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath).**

Salix Vitellina, Aurea (Golden Bark Willow)—Golden bark gives a fine winter effect contrasted with other shrubs. Each, 30c.

Sambucus Aurea (Golden Elder)—Leaves a bright yellow; fine for color effect. Each, 40c.

Spirea Thunbergi (Snow Garland)—Fine for foundation planting. Each, 30c.

Spirea Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath)—A most graceful shrub. Each, 25c.

Spirea Opulifolia Aurea (Golden Spirea)—Yellow leaves. Each, 40c.

Symphoricarpos Racemosus (Snow Berry)—Graceful shrub bearing coral-like fruit which hangs on until winter. Each, 35c.

Symphoricarpos Vulgare (Indian Berry)—Red coral berry, graceful shrub that will grow either in open or shady place. Each, 25c.

Syringia Persica (Persian Lilac)—Old fashioned, well known shrub. Each, 25c.

Tamarix Africana—Light, feathery foliage; fine for contrast. Each, 25c.

Viburnum Sterilis (Common Snowball)—Large growing shrub. Each, 35c.

Viburnum Plicatum (Japan Snowball)—Very showy flowers and handsome foliage. Each, 40c.

Mahonia Aquifolia (Evergreen Barberry)—Leaves turning bronze to coppery at the approach of winter. Each, 35c.

Note.—Parties wishing to plant a border, design or mass of Shrubs, we will make selection of kinds with regard to height, color of bloom and foliage, in suitable number of varieties, at the low price of \$2.50 per 10, or \$20 100, furnishing specimen sized plants which will give immediate effect.

Remember, we visit grounds, either private or public, and give suggestions for beautifying with shrubs and plants. Owing to our immense stock of ornamentals we are able to make very low prices on a quantity. Correspondence invited.



Clematis Paniculata.

HARDY VINES AND CREEPERS

In the beautifying of grounds the climbing shrubs are indispensable. They will grow where other ornamentals will find no room. For home embellishments there is nothing that adds more grace to the exterior of a house than well placed and appropriate vines. They add comfort, perfume and flowers.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—Forms a dense mass of green foliage turning to crimson scarlet in the fall. Each, 50c.

Ampelopsis Englemanni (Engleman's Ivy)—Small leaved variety of the American Ivy; very hardy. Each, 35c.

Celastrus Scandens (American Bittersweet)—Well known native climber. Each, 30c.

Clematis Jackmani—Large purple flowers, vine hardy. Each, 75c.

Clematis Paniculata—Small flowers, white and fragrant, bloom late. Each, 50c.

Lonicera Halliana (Japan Honeysuckle)—Strong grower, holds foliage until early winter. Each, 35c.

Lonicera Sempervirens (Trumpet Honeysuckle)—Very showy, splendid for porches. Each, 30c.

Lycium Vulgare (Matrimony Vine)—Very showy vine with coral-red or scarlet berries, borne in great profusion. Each, 50c.

Wisteria Chinensis (Purple Wisteria)—Well known hardy climber. Each, 35c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These can be used in many ways in beautifying grounds and are showy planted either in mass or for bordering shrubberies.

Miscanthus Japonica (Japanese Eulalia)—Six to eight feet tall. Each, 15c.

Miscanthus Variegata—Leaves striped. Each, 15c.

Miscanthus Sinensis (narrow leaved Eulalia)—Three to five feet. Each, 15c.

Yucca Filamentosa (Bear Grass)—Hardy, leaves green throughout the winter. Each, 30c.



Field of Hardy Phlox.

Order early, while our list of varieties is complete. We do not attempt to fill orders with kinds that we have sold out.



German Iris.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

While a good many are old-fashioned they are rapidly growing in popularity and are of the easiest culture. They furnish a wealth of bloom throughout the season. When once established they continue from year to year without the least of care. The showy Peonies, Irises, Phlox, Hollyhocks and the like add a charm that can be had in no other way.

Althea Rosea (Hollyhocks) — Strong clumps that will bloom this season, double all colors. Each, 15c.

Aquilegia Caerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Flowers two inches across, tinted with blue and light yellow. Each, 30c.



Peonies, the most showy and easily grown border plant yet introduced.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS—Cont'd

Chrysanthemum—Finest varieties, all colors; young, thrifty plants, grown in greenhouse; 15c. Ten for \$1.00, named varieties.

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William)—Old-fashioned garden pinks. Each, 15c.

Digitalis Purpurea (Foxglove)—From the old-time gardens, showy. Each, 15c.

Funkia Subcordata (White Day Lily)—White flowers 4 to 6 inches long. Each, 20c.

Helianthus Multiflorus Flora Plena (Hardy double Sunflower)—Each, 20c.

Helianthus Maximiliana (Single)—Blooms late, rich yellow. Each, 20c.

Iris Germanica (German Iris)—Great variety of colors, bloom early. 15c.

Iris Kaempferi (Japanese Iris)—Blooms in June, various colors. Each, 15c.

Paeonia—The showiest and grandest of the garden. We have these in various



Foxglove.

colors; strong plants. Each, 35c; per 10, \$2.50.

Papaver Orientale (Oriental Poppy)—Brilliant colors. Each, 40c.

Phlox Paniculata (Hardy Garden Phlox)—Large clumps. Pure white, each, 15c. Crimson, each, 20c. All colors mixed, each, 10c.

Rudbeckia Sub-Tomentosa (Golden Glow)—Cone flower, blooms throughout the summer. Each, 20c.

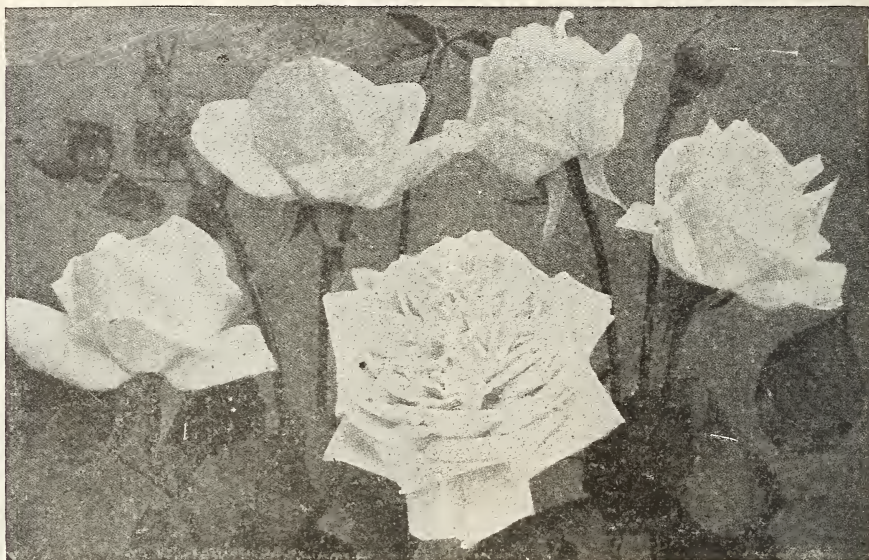
Note—Write for prices on any of the above perennials in quantity. We can make you attractive prices.



Rocky Mountain Columbine.

Allerton, Iowa:

"Five years ago I bought of you 100 Evergreens, and can say am more than pleased with them. Have now a nice grove."
W. A. HOUSTON.

**Clothilda Supert.****Always in bloom.**

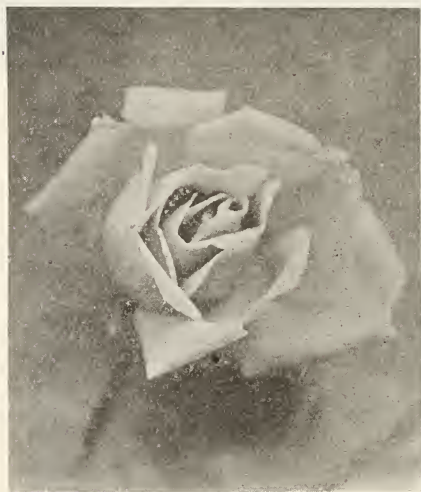
ROSES

There is nothing in flowers that takes the place of roses. There is nothing in flowers that can compare with them in beauty, grace and ornamentation. It is surely the Queen of Flowers. There is no other flower that is quite as appropriate for decoration.

By planting the proper selection of kinds, a succession of bloom may be had from June until freezing weather in October.

Roses should have an airy and open situation and should not be planted in the shade of buildings or under trees to get the best results. When planting the tops should be cut back to within three or four inches of the ground, which will induce a vigorous growth and an abundance of bloom.

We have made special effort to get the very best ever-blooming kinds and the best bloomers of the half-hardy or bedding varieties. What we are offering are all strong dormant plants and will bloom the first season.

**F. K. Druschki.**

Clothilda Supert—White and carmine, very double, covered with bloom the entire season. Each, 50c.

F. K. Druschki (Snow Queen)—Hybrid perpetual, pure white. Each, 50c.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, an old favorite. Each, 35c.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color, very large and fragrant. Each, 35c.

Mad. C. Wood—Rich cherry red, always in bloom, great favorite. Each, 35c.

Persian Yellow—Double, bright yellow, very early, June variety. Each, 30c.

Mad. Plantier—Double, pure white, very best hardy June rose. Each, 25c.

Orion, Ill.:

"Plants sent me are doing fine."
MRS. ROY FERGUSON.

South Bend, Ind.:

"We received the Shrubs and Trees O. K. Everything in good condition."
MRS. B. HENRY.

ROSES—Cont'd



Crimson Rambler.

CLIMBING VARIETIES

Crimson Rambler—Dark crimson, strong grower, well known and very popular cluster rose. Each, 50c.

Dorothy Perkins—Delicate shell pink, foliage much finer than the Crimson Rambler. Each, 50c.

Illinois Rose (*Rosa Setigera*)—Native of Illinois, bloom single light pink, season

two weeks after other varieties are past, extremely hardy, good foliage. Each, 50c.

Baby Rambler—Dark crimson, very dwarf, blooms all the time. Each, 35c.

Prairie Queen—Old and well known, bright rosy red. Each, 30c.

Note—Remember, the above roses are strong dormant plants, field grown, and are not to be compared with hothouse stock.

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR HEDGING

The following varieties of trees and shrubs are recommended for planting for ornamental hedges. Plants should be set from 8 to 12 inches apart, according to the height hedge wanted. And if it is desired to have the hedge very thick at the bottom they should be set in double rows, with rows 10 inches apart.

Prepare the ground for a hedge by spading full 10 inches deep and a space 3 feet wide, the length required, and set the plants in the middle of the spading and keep well cultivated the first year. All plants except evergreens should be cut back to within three or four inches of the ground, after planting, to make them branch low.

The following kinds may be sheared to any desired form:

Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry), 12 to 15 inches, per 100, \$10.00.

Berberis Vulgaris Atropurpurea (purple leaved Barberry), 18 to 45 inches, \$15 per 100.

Arbor Vitae (White Cedar), 18 to 24 inches, per 100, \$12.00.

Norway Spruce, 12 to 15 inches, per 100, \$8.00.

Spirea Van Houttei, 12 to 15 inches, per 100, \$12.00.

Ligustrum Polishi (Polish Privet), absolutely hardy, 18 to 24 inches, per 100, \$20.00.

Nothing adds to home grounds like ornamental hedging.

EVERGREENS

The growing of evergreens has been an important part of our business and especially varieties suitable for windbreaks and shelter belts. We have these by the thousands in all suitable sizes. People living in open and windy situations know the need of a shelter from the winds, and while most any kind of a grove will do if large enough, a successful windbreak can be made with less trees of evergreens than any other kind. Most varieties are rapid growers and a solid wall of green can be grown in a few years.

Most all kinds of evergreens are easily transplanted. The main reason so many fail with evergreens is that they do not use the proper care in handling them. The roots



Rows of Small Evergreens, Home Nursery Grown. Clean culture and right soil makes strong, well-rooted trees.

are very small and resinous and should never be exposed to sun and wind any longer than is absolutely necessary, as the least amount of drying will kill them. And trees to be transported any distance should have the roots packed in damp moss.

The extra large sized evergreens should be taken up with a ball of dirt to insure their living, for which a small additional charge will be made.

We have now grown several windbreaks of the different kinds and think the American Arbor Vitae or White Cedar the best, making an effective barrier to the wind in the quickest time. It is a native tree and will grow in any situation, no place too wet or too dry for it; will thrive down in the swamps or up on the bluffs.

	Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100
American Arbor Vitae.....	12 to 15 in.	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
American Arbor Vitae.....	18 to 24 in.	.25	2.00	12.00
American Arbor Vitae.....	2 to 3 ft.	.40	3.50	20.00
American Arbor Vitae.....	3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	25.00
Arbor Vitae Pyramidalis.....	5 to 6 ft.	2.00	with fall	of dirt
Balsam Fir	2 to 3 ft.	.50	3.50	.....
Irish Juniper	18 to 24 in.	.40	.....	.....
Red Cedar	2 to 3 ft.	.40	3.50	.....
Pine, Scotch.....	18 to 24 in.	.30	2.50	.....
Pine, Scotch.....	2 to 3 ft.	.40	3.50	.....
Pine, Jack.....	3 to 4 ft.	.30	2.00	20.00
Pine, White.....	3 to 4 ft.	.40	3.50	.....
Spruce, Colorado Blue	18 to 24 in.	.40	3.50	.....
Spruce, Koster's Blue	18 to 24 in.	2.00	.....	.....
Spruce, Black Hills	2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	.....
Spruce, Norway	12 to 15 in.	.25	1.50	9.00
Spruce, Norway	18 to 24 in.	.35	2.50	12.00
Spruce, Norway	2 to 3 ft.	.40	3.50	.....
Spruce, Norway	4 to 6 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00
Spruce, Norway	5 to 7 ft.	1.00	7.50	60.00

DESCRIPTION OF EVERGREENS

American Arbor Vitae—The Arbor Vitae is well adapted for ornamental hedging or for windbreaks. It is a native tree, perfectly hardy and a rapid grower. It grows to a height of from 40 to 50 feet. In Canada and along the lakes it is known as White Cedar, and is cut for railroad ties and telegraph poles. For hedging, set 12 to 16 inches apart; windbreaks, 3 to 4 feet in rows.

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae—The Pyramidal Arbor Vitae is of upright, compact growth, similar to the Irish Juniper, very valuable for ornamental planting.

Scotch Pine—The Scotch Pine is one of the most rapid growing, hardy evergreens we have, with stout, erect shoots and sil-

very foliage. Easily transplanted and most valuable for windbreaks as well as for ornamental planting.

Norway Spruce—The Norway Spruce is extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth and pyramidal form. This is the big tree of Norway and is widely planted for ornament and for shelter-belts. Very easy to transplant.

Irish Juniper—The Irish Juniper is very erect and formal in habit; foliage deep green, and very compact, making a splendid column much used in cemeteries.

White Pine—Native of the northern U. S., from which our white pine lumber comes, rapid growing, makes a stately tree.

Jack Pine—Valuable for windbreaks on account of its very rapid growth and dense growing habit.

No.

HOME NURSERY, IRVIN INGELS, Proprietor

LaFayette, Illinois,.....1915

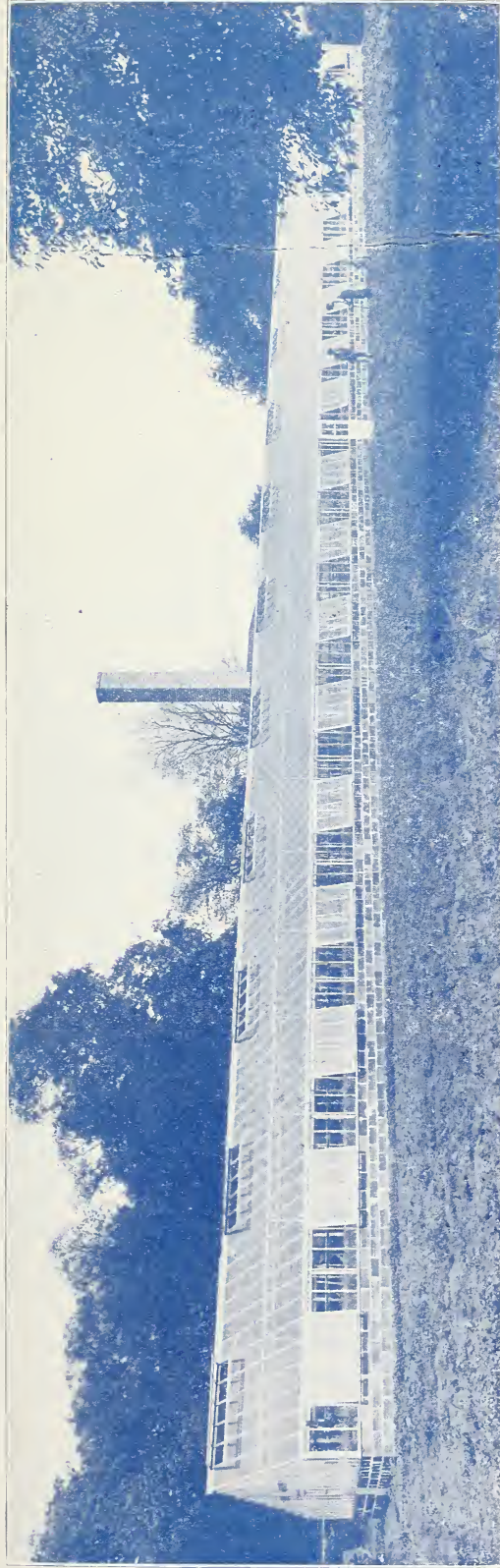
State..... **Total** - - \$.....

Be sure to give name of Express Office if desired by Express, or Freight Station if desired by Freight. Also name your Post Office address.

Express Office or Freight Station.....

[illegible]

My Guarantee: While I exercise the greatest care to have my stock genuine and reliable, I agree to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to name as labeled, and it is hereby mutually agreed that my replacing it or offer to replace it shall operate as a liquidation of all damages.



The above is a photograph of our new Propagating House, recently completed. The building is 201 feet long by 28 feet wide, with a service building 24x40. The building cost over \$4,000.00, is heated by hot water and equipped with the latest improved ventilating machinery. This is another step towards giving our customers better stock and better service.

HOME NURSERY, LaFayette, Ill.

IRVIN INGELS, PROP.



PROPAGATING HOUSE, HOME NURSERY, BUILT 1914. SIZE, 201 X 28 FT.

ESTABLISHED 1887

HARDY FRUIT and
ORNAMENTAL TREES
SHRUBS AND PLANTS
ADAPTED TO THE CENTRAL WEST

*Landscape Designs
Furnished and Executed for*
PARKS, CLUB GROUNDS,
PRIVATE ESTATES, CEMETERIES, ETC.,